WIMBORNE & CRANBORNE RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT

A
20079

AREA 81,011 acres , or deducting inland water 80,725 acres

POPULATION 1901 Census 13,414 estimated to the middle of 1910 13,800 . Natural increase in 1910 , 200
Inhabited houses Census 1901 , 3158 .

BIRTHS 352 (an increase of 44 on last year) or 25.5 per 1000 estimated population .

INFANTILE MORTALITY 25 children died under the age of one year being 71 per 1000 births registered .

DEATHS 152 (an increase of 6 on last year) or 11 per 1000 of the estimated gross population.

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH 49.3 (Wimborne 50.4 , Cranborne 47.3)

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE No death occurred from Zymotic disease

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE 61 cases were notified including:-

15 Pulmonary Phthisis
3 Diphtheria
8 Erysipelas
35 Scarlet Fever.

WIMBORNE RURAL

POPULATION 1901 Census 7,576 . Estimated to middle of 1910 7,900

BIRTHS 200(Males 110 , Females 90) or 25.3 per 1000

INFANTILE MORTALITY 12

DEATHS 93 or 11.7 per 1000

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY Nil

CRANBORNE RURAL

POPULATION 1901 Census 5,832 . Estimated to middle of 1910 , 5,900

BIRTHS 152 (Males 73 , Females 79) or 25.8 per 1000

INFANTILE MORTALITY 13

DEATHS 59 or 10 per 1000

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY Nil .

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF DISTRICT

The district is situated in the north eastern portion of the County of Dorset and is drained by the river Stour and its tributaries , the Allen and other small streams . The general character of the country is undulating with no elevation greatly above sea level , the lowest part being about 40 feet and the highest about 520 feet above Ordnance Datum .

A band of the Lower Eocene Beds consisting of Plastic Clay and London Clay divides the district in a line running from North East to South West through Wimborne Urban District . To the North West of this band the district rests upon the older Chalk Formation; and , to the South East of the band upon the Middle Eocene Beds comprising the Lower Bagshot Sandy gravel and clay . Alluvium is found in the vicinity of the banks of the rivers Stour and Allen .

CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF INHABITANTS

The district is almost wholly agricultural . Dairy farms are numerous , and some of them large , supplying not only the district but also sending large quantities of milk to Bournemouth and other places . The only factories or works in the district are a large paper mill at Witchampton , and a dairy and cheese factory at Sturminster Marshall . A considerable area of the district is occupied by pine woods and common lands and " downs " and a large portion is covered by private parks and game preserves .

GENERAL REPORT

The total number of deaths 152 in the district shows an increase of 6 on last year , but the death rate for the year (11) is considerably below the average rate for the last ten years (12.4)

Of these deaths 20 were registered as due to Senile Decay , and occurred at ages from 75 to 91 years .

11 of the deaths were due to Heart Disease , 14 Bronchitis , 19 Pulmonary Tuberculosis , 4 to other Tubercular Diseases , 17 Cancer , and 14 Premature Birth , while 7 deaths were due to Accidents .

The general health of the District has continued very good during the year . There has not been any death due to Zymotic Disease , and there has not been any case of Enteric Fever notified during the last two years . The cases of Diphtheria (3) notified were , as far as we could determine , imported .

The notified cases of Scarlet Fever (35) shows a considerable diminution on the number notified last year (54) The cases have all been of a very mild type and the infection was in most cases found to be contracted during attendance at school . In several cases where efficient home isolation could not be carried out the children were sent to the Blandford Isolation Hospital .

Disinfection of premises after notifiable disease was efficiently carried out by the Inspector of Nuisances .

The notification of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis is voluntary in the district,but is we think fully carried out.The number notified(15)is considerably larger than that of last year

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(8) . All notified cases are visited and enquired into , and full general instructions supplied . In cases of death the premises are disinfected .

There is no public Sanatorium for Tuberculosis in the County .

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS

Purveyors of Milk and Cowkeepers are systematically registered in the district and continous inspections of the numerous Dairy Farms and premises are kept up during the year and we are glad to be able to report a gradual but marked improvement in the construction, ventilation and cleanliness of the Sheds .

SLAUGHTER HOUSES

All these have been systematically visited and suggested improvements have been carried out .

BAKEHOUSES

The condition of these have been found satisfactory as regards cleanliness &c. and the water supply of some have been improved where necessary .

PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

These have been visited and inspected and found in a satisfactory sanitary condition . Where needed the water supply has been examined and analysed but in no cases have impure water been found . Where infectious disease is prevalent and it has been considered necessary to close the school for the prevention of the spread of the disease this has been done . The Medical Inspection of School Children is carried out by the County School Medical Officers .

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES

All plans for the erection of new houses are now submitted to the Council for approval , and there is no doubt but that a great improvement is taking place in the housing accomodation in the district . The old clay habitation with thatched roof is gradually disappearing and being replaced by the modern dwelling with modern sanitary conveneinces . The water supply of all new houses is enquired into and samples are taken for analysis before a water certificate is granted . Legal proceedings have been taken in cases where a newly built house has been occupied without such certificate having been obtained .

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

In many of the new houses being built in the district water is laid on from the Bournemouth Mains . In these houses Water-Closets are being used . In the older houses this is not the case,either pail closets or ordinary privies afford the usual method of excrement disposal the emptying of pails &c. being done by the occupier and the contents being finally disposed of upon the land . In such a widely scattered rural district any public system of scavenging would be impracticable . Improvements in excrement disposal are made whenever possible and earth closets are gradually replacing the out-of-date Vault Privies .

C. Thomson

I should be glad if the Council could see their way to have this report printed for distribution to those Boards which require a copy .